**CBSE Class 8 Civics Notes Chapter 10:** CBSE Class 8 Civics Notes Chapter 10 Law and Social Justice explains how laws help protect people from being treated unfairly and ensure social justice. It shows how the Indian Constitution's Fundamental Rights are put into practice through various laws.

For example, the laws prevent children from working in dangerous jobs and stop people from being forced to work for very low wages. The chapter helps students understand how these laws work in real life and their role in making sure everyone is treated fairly. It highlights the importance of laws in protecting people and promoting justice in society.

# **CBSE Class 8 Civics Notes Chapter 10 Law and Social Justice Overview**

CBSE Class 8 Civics Notes for Chapter 10 Law and Social Justice are prepared by the subject experts of Physics Wallah. These notes provide a detailed overview of how laws are designed to protect individuals from exploitation and ensure social justice.

The notes provide a clear and detailed explanation of how these laws work to uphold fairness and equality in society making complex legal concepts accessible and understandable for students.

## **CBSE Class 8 Civics Notes Chapter 10 Law and Social Justice PDF**

The PDF link for CBSE Class 8 Civics Notes Chapter 10 Law and Social Justice is available below. It covers the practical implementation of Fundamental Rights as outlined in the Indian Constitution, ensuring that students have a clear understanding of how these laws work to address issues like forced labor and child employment.

**CBSE Class 8 Civics Notes Chapter 10 Law and Social Justice PDF** 

# **CBSE Class 8 Civics Notes Chapter 10 Law and Social Justice**

Here are the CBSE Class 8 Civics Notes for Chapter 10 Law and Social Justice. This chapter explains how laws help protect people and ensure fairness. It covers how laws prevent workers from being treated unfairly, stop child labor, and make sure safety rules are followed.

The notes include important events like the Bhopal Gas Tragedy to show why strong environmental laws are needed. The chapter also discusses the Right to Life, which includes

the right to clean air and water. These notes help understand how laws support social justice and the role of both the government and people in making sure these laws are followed.

#### Introduction

According to laws on minimum wages, workers must be paid at least the minimum wage set by the employer. There are also various laws designed to protect the interests of producers and consumers in the market. These laws help ensure fair relationships between workers, consumers, and producers, preventing exploitation.

By creating, enforcing, and upholding these laws, the government can regulate the actions of individuals and private companies to promote social justice and ensure fair treatment for all.

### What is a Worker's Worth?

In India, due to high unemployment, many workers are willing to accept unsafe working conditions for a wage, making it easy for one worker to replace another.

This has led to ongoing issues, such as frequent accidents in construction sites, mines, and factories, reflecting the employers' disregard for safety. A worker's worth is essentially how much value or importance they hold in their industry.

### **Enforcement of Safety Laws**

The government is responsible for ensuring that safety laws are properly enforced and that the Right to Life, as guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution, is protected. However, as demonstrated by the Bhopal Gas Tragedy, governmental negligence can lead to disastrous outcomes. In this case:

- Lack of Recognition: Government officials failed to recognize the plant as a hazardous facility and allowed it to operate in a densely populated area.
- **Failure to Demand Safer Practices:** The government did not require Union Carbide to adopt cleaner technologies or safer procedures.
- **Inadequate Inspections:** Government inspectors continued to approve the plant's procedures despite repeated incidents of leaks, indicating serious safety issues.

### **New Laws to Protect the Environment**

The Bhopal Gas Tragedy highlighted the urgent need to protect the environment from industrial pollution. Previously, industries could pollute the air and water with little regulation. In response, the Indian government introduced new environmental laws to address these issues.

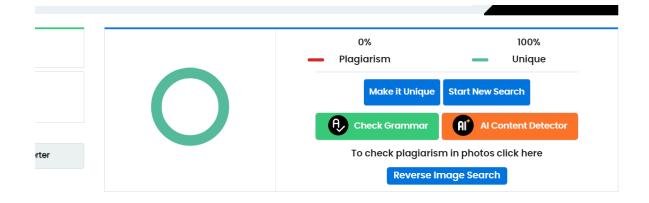
#### **Key Points Include:**

- **Fundamental Right:** The Right to Life under Article 21 of the Constitution now includes the right to a clean and healthy environment, encompassing pollution-free air and water.
- **Judicial Support:** Courts have upheld that a healthy environment is essential for the full enjoyment of the Fundamental Right to Life.
- **Government Responsibility:** The government must implement laws to control pollution, clean rivers, and impose heavy fines on polluters.

The Bhopal disaster underscored the need for effective laws and enforcement. While the government plays an important role in regulating and monitoring industries, public pressure is also vital to ensure both private companies and government agencies prioritize environmental and social justice.

# Benefits of CBSE Class 8 Civics Notes Chapter 10 Law and Social Justice

- Understanding Fundamental Rights: The chapter helps students grasp the significance of Fundamental Rights, particularly the Right against Exploitation and its role in protecting workers and children from unfair practices.
- Knowledge of Legal Protections: Students learn about various laws designed to safeguard individuals from exploitation, such as minimum wage laws and regulations against child labor, enhancing their understanding of legal protections in society.
- Awareness of Social Justice Issues: It provides insights into how laws aim to address social justice issues, helping students understand the importance of equitable treatment and protection for all citizens.
- Role of Government and Public: Students gain awareness of the government's role in enforcing laws and the importance of public involvement in holding both private companies and government accountable for maintaining social justice.



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